

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE NURSING RECORD

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FEBRUARY 3RD, 1917

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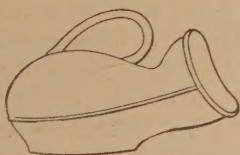
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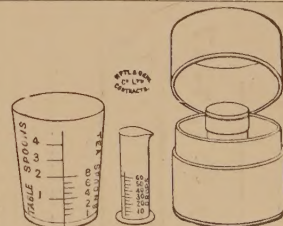


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by

HENRIETTA J. HAWKINS

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 OCTOBER 30th 1915.

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1. Any reader of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING may compete for the prize of **FIVE SHILLINGS** which will be paid to the **writer of the best article of from 300 to 750 words on the following subject—**
"How would you prepare for giving a Hypodermic Injection? State what a hypodermic tray should contain.

The dated Coupon for February 3rd, published on this page must be cut out by the Competitor, and enclosed with the article she sends, with her full name and address inserted. This answer should be posted not later than **February 3rd**, to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole St., London, W., marked on the envelope **"Prize Competition."** **The Name of the Winner of the Prize and the Prize Article will appear on February 10th, 1917.**

2. The Editor's decision must be accepted by each Competitor as final and unquestionable.

Prize Competition Coupon**February 3rd, 1917**

Name of Competitor

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N.B.—All communications in respect to Advertisements or business matters must be addressed to
The Manager, THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, London, W.

Phone—1712 Gerrard.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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COURSES OF LECTURES (including Practical Demonstrations and Inspections) are held by the Institute in London, commencing—

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EXAMINATIONS

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SMOKE INSPECTORS,
SCHOOL HYGIENE,
HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
WORKERS.CENTRES for 1917.—Those marked *
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recognised as qualifications for appoint-
ments by Government Departments and
Municipal Authorities.APPLICATION FORMS and full particu-
lars can be had from the SECRETARY,
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25HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW
VACANCIES, ETC.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.

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of MATRON at the Borough Sanatorium
(52 beds). Applicants must have had full
General Hospital training and be experi-
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Fever and Tuberculosis). Age, 30-45.
Salary, commencing at £60 per annum,
and rising by annual increments of £10
to £80 per annum (maximum), with usual
allowances.Applications, stating age and previous
experience, and accompanied by copies of
not more than three recent testimonials, to
be sent under cover, endorsed "Matron,"
to the undersigned by 12 noon on Wednes-
day, February 7th, 1917.Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.
PERCY IDLE,
Town Hall, Hastings, Town Clerk.
23rd January, 1917. 79HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.

BECKETT HOSPITAL, BARNSELY.

REQUIRED, ASSISTANT MATRON.
Must be fully trained and have had some
experience in Housekeeping.Commencing salary, £50, with Uniform,
Board and Rooms.NIGHT SISTER. Salary, £45-£50,
with Uniform.SISTER for Theatre and small Eye
Wards (beds 12). Salary, £40-£45, with
Uniform.STAFF NURSES, fully trained. £30-
£35, with Uniform.Applications, with full particulars, to the
MATRON. 73THE INFIRMARY AND DISPEN-
SARY, WARRINGTON.SISTER WANTED for Theatre and
Women's Ward (22 beds). Salary, £50.
Material for Uniform.SISTER for Male Surgical Ward (26
beds). Salary, £45. Material for Uniform.SISTER for Military Flat (36 beds).
Salary, £45. Material for Uniform.Apply, with testimonials (Matron's
essential). 74GRIFFITHSTOWN AUXILIARY
MILITARY HOSPITAL, NEAR
NEWPORT, MON.

SISTERS AND CHARGE NURSES.

Applications are invited for several
vacancies occurring between this date and
the 31st March next, and should be sent
with full particulars as to age and experi-
ence, and with copies of two testimonials.
Salaries £50 and £40, with Residence and
usual allowances.T. P. HOLMES WATKINS,
Secretary. 70THE JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL,
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.REQUIRED, two capable CHARGE
NURSES for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever
Blocks (22 Beds).Salary, £30, rising £2 10s. per annum to
£35, with Indoor Uniform.Also TEMPORARY ASSISTANT
NURSE.

Salary, £28 per annum.

Apply, with copies of certificates and
testimonials, to the MATRON. 75

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to the Editor should
be addressed to her at

20, UPPER WIMPOLE ST., LONDON, W.

Phone—513 Mayfair.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES
ETC.—continued.NORTHAMPTON POOR-LAW INFIR-
MARY.DAY CHARGE NURSE WANTED.
Salary, £40, rising to £45; with Board,
Lodging and Indoor Uniform.Must be fully trained, but need not hold
Midwifery certificate.Forms of application to be obtained by
letter toW. FAWKES, Clerk.
4, Derngate, Northampton. 76HEADINGTON UNION.
CHARGE NURSE.The Guardians of the above Union invite
applications for the office of CHARGE
NURSE for the Male Infirmary Wards of
the Workhouse.The salary will be £40 per annum, with
Rations, Apartments, and Washing.Candidates must be single women or
widows without children dependent on
them, and have had a general experience.The appointment is subject to the pro-
visions of the Poor Law Officers Super-
annuation Act, 1896, as amended, and the
National Health Insurance Act.Applications (on forms which must be
obtained from me), in the handwriting of
the candidates, stating age and previous
employment, accompanied by copies of
three recent testimonials as to character
and competency, must be sent to me, the
undersigned, not later than SATURDAY,
the 10th February next.Selected candidates will have due notice
to attend on the day of appointment.

By Order,

THOMAS W. MALLAM,
126, High Street, Oxford. Clerk.
22nd January, 1917. 77WOLSTANTON AND BURSLEM
UNION.

CHARGE NURSE.

The Guardians of the above Union
REQUIRE the services of a trained and
certificated CHARGE NURSE at their
Hospital, 1, Turnhurst Road, near Tunstall,
Staffs (250 beds).Candidates should be capable of training
Probationer Nurses, and willing to take
Night Duty as required.Salary, £30 per annum, increasing by
annual increments of £1 to £35 per annum,
with Apartments in the Nurses' Home,
Board (except beer), and Indoor Uniform.Applications to be made on forms, which
will be supplied on application, and
returned to the undersigned.

J. E. LOWNDES,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Poor Law Offices,
Burslem, Staffs.
12th January, 1917. 78

Founded
1894.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF TRAINED MASSEUSES

Incorporated
1900.

Arrangements have been made for the following examinations to be held in 1917:—**Massage**—London and Manchester, March, June, Sept., Dec.; Dublin, June and Dec. **Swedish Remedial Exercises**—July and Dec. (London). **Medical Electricity**—April, July and Dec. (London). **Teachers' Certificate**—October (London).

A Branch of the Society is about to be opened in Manchester, where Examinations are already held, and Lectures given. The Society is approved by the Medical Profession, and its certificate-holders may not undertake cases without the permission of a registered practitioner.

The Certificate of the Society is a qualification accepted by the War Office for work amongst the wounded, and over 900 certificate-holders are at present working in Military and Red Cross Hospitals, Convalescent Camps, &c.

For further information apply to the Secretary—

157, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W. Telephone: MAYFAIR 4189.

HOSPITAL AND POOR LAW VACANCIES ETC.—continued.

S. T. MARYLEBONE PARISH.

TRAINED NURSE.

The Guardians require the services of a fully-qualified trained NURSE and certificated Midwife. Salary commencing at £40 per annum, with Board, Lodging, Washing and Uniform. The person appointed will have to pass a medical examination as to physical fitness. Personal application, with testimonials, or foolscap addressed envelope for form of application to the MATRON of Workhouse, Northumberland Street, Baker Street, Personal application preferred. 69

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

NURSES.

The Hampshire County Council propose to appoint whole-time TUBERCULOSIS NURSES, HEALTH VISITORS and SCHOOL NURSES (combined duties), and invite applications from duly qualified women.

C.M.B. certificate essential. Preference will be given to candidates also possessing experience as Health Visitor or School Nurse, or full hospital training or certificates in Sanitary Science and School Hygiene.

Salary £100 with Travelling and Sub-sistence allowances, and an allowance of £5 per annum for bicycle and £5 per annum for uniform.

Applications, with not more than three testimonials, upon a form which, with the Conditions of Appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, must be delivered at the Castle, Winchester, on or before SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917.

The canvassing of members of the County Council or of any Committee, personally or otherwise, is strictly prohibited, and will disqualify.

H. BARBER,

Clerk of the County Council.

The Castle, Winchester.
31st January, 1917.

72

MERIONETH COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH VISITOR.

Applications are invited for the post of LADY HEALTH VISITOR in connection with the Council's Scheme of Maternity and Infant Welfare.

The person appointed will also have supervision of Part-time Health Visitors.

Candidates must be fully-trained Nurses and hold the Central Midwives Board certificate.

A knowledge of Welsh is essential. Salary £100 per annum and travelling expenses, and an allowance of £5 per annum towards Uniform.

Applications in candidates' own handwriting, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of not less than two recent testimonials must be forwarded to me, the undersigned, so as to reach me at my Office at Portmadoc not later than THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1917.

DAVID BREESE,

Clerk of the County Council.

Portmadoc,
2nd January, 1917.

80

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

SISTER REQUIRED. Small Surgical Hospital. Salary £30 and Indoor Uniform. Apply MATRON, County Hospital, Haverfordwest. 81

WANTED, in small Government Hospital, for increase of staff, two Fully Trained Surgical STAFF NURSES to take alternate day and night duty. Salary £35 per annum and £3 for uniform. Also PROBATIONER (in March), age 19-21. Salary £12 first year and £3 for Uniform. Apply, with testimonials, to SISTER-IN-CHARGE, Sandhurst Hospital, Waltham Abbey. 53

STAFF NURSE REQUIRED (middle of February). Salary £30 and Uniform. Hospital has 41 beds, including 25 for Military. Apply, with references, MATRON, Buchanan Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 82

STAFF NURSES REQUIRED. Salary £32 and Uniform. Apply MATRON, Manchester Sanatorium, Baguley, Cheshire. 83

STAFF NURSES (at once). Military and civilian wards. Salary £28. Indoor Uniform. Apply, full particulars, MATRON, Torbay Hospital, Torquay. 84

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, IPSWICH.—WANTED, educated young women as PROBATIONERS. Salary £16, £18, £20, with Indoor Uniform. Apply to MATRON, with two testimonials. 85

PROBATIONER WANTED. Well-educated. Three years' training. Hospital (36 beds). Salary. Lectures given. Apply, MATRON, Livingstone Hospital, Dartford. 86

EXPERIENCED NURSES for a Surgical Home. Recent Hospital training. Salary £30. Also PROBATIONER with some experience. Salary £15. Apply MATRON, with particulars and recent testimonials, Rawsley, Kent Road, Southsea. 55

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—continued.

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Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Applicants are invited to call at the above address on Thursdays, between 2 and 4 p.m. Interviews may be arranged on other days by appointment. 5

QUEEN'S NURSES WANTED:—

Burnside, Westmorland.—General. C.M.B. preferred. Cyclist. Salary £100 inclusive.

Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.—Double district. General work only. Cyclists. Salaries, £90 inclusive, with furnished house.

Grantham, Lincolnshire.—Senior Nurse. General work only. Cyclist. Salary, £45, usual allowances.

Newport, Shropshire.—Superintendent. C.M.B. Cyclist. Salary, £50. £5 for Uniform, usual allowances.

Three Towns, Devonshire.—(2) General. C.M.B. Salaries, £40, usual allowances.

St. Peter Port, Guernsey.—General. C.M.B. Cyclist. Salary, £105 inclusive; furnished rooms.

Derbyshire.—Assistant County Superintendent. C.M.B. Cyclist. Salary, £50 rising to £55, with usual allowances.

Apply NURSING SUPERINTENDENT for ENGLAND, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 71

MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—REQUIRED

three years' trained NURSES. C.M.B. cert. desirable. In and Outdoor Uniform, Board, &c. Salary, £33, rising to £40. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT. 17

RANYARD NURSES.—WANTED, fully

trained Hospital NURSES willing to devote themselves to nursing the sick poor in London. Free District Training and Lectures given. Age, 25 to 40. For particulars as to salary, &c., apply: The Secretaries, Ranyard House, 25, Russell Square, W.C. 14

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TRAINED NURSE desires TEMPORARY WORK in Nursing Home, in or near London. Apply Box 49, THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, 431, Oxford Street, London, W. 68

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Pupils trained for Midwives. C.M.B. Examination held in Hospital every three months. Lectures by University lecturers. Hospital and district experience. Trained Nurses, four months' course; untrained, six months' course. Apply **MATRON**. 90

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Pupils specially trained in Midwifery and Monthly Nursing and for the Examination of the Central Midwives Board. 1,100 In-patients and 658 Out-patients in 1915.

Special terms for Trained Nurses and Soldiers' Wives and Widows.

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CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY,

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Women are trained in **MIDWIFERY** theoretically and practically for the Central Midwives Board's and Medical Examinations. Minimum course, four months (trained nurses); others, six months.

Past students (C.M.B.) eligible for salaried hospital posts affording wide experience.

Vacancies for Monthly Nurses.

Apply, **SECRETARY**. 3

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(A Training School Recognised by Central Midwives Board.)

Lectures by University Lecturers. Certificates granted. Fee for Hospital-trained Nurses, four months' Ward and District Practice, Board, Lodging (separate Bedrooms), and Washing, £15 15s. For Nurses with no previous hospital training the period is six months, and the fee £21.

Apply **MATRON**, Royal Infirmary, Dundee. 6

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME,

396, Commercial Road, Stepney, E.

Vacancies for pupils to train in Midwifery and Monthly Nursing. Preparation for the Examination of the Central Midwives Board.

Special terms for trained nurses.

Address **LADY SUPERINTENDENT**. 5

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Pupils specially trained for midwives and monthly nurses. On being found competent, each pupil is awarded a Certificate of Efficiency. Special preparation for the Examination of the Central Midwives Board. Special Course and reduced fees for Trained Nurses. 1,817 in-patients and 2,223 out-patients in 1915. The Preliminary Training School is now open. Apply to **ARTHUR WATTS**, Secretary. 8

EXAMINATIONS.**CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Examinations will be held as under:—

LONDON		May 1, 1917
BIRMINGHAM		Aug. 1, 1917
BRISTOL		Nov. 1, 1917
LEEDS		Aug. 1, 1917
LIVERPOOL		Aug. 1, 1917
MANCHESTER		May 1, 1917
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE		Nov. 1, 1917

The Oral Examination follows a few days later in each case.

G. W. DUNCAN.

Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
S.W. 2

MASSAGE.**GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.****SCHOOL OF MASSAGE.**

Pupils (not under 21 years of age) are received for instruction in Massage, Swedish Remedial Exercises, and Electrical Treatment by a fully-qualified Teacher.

A few Resident Pupils can be received. Applications to be addressed to the **Matron**, from whom full information may be obtained. 12

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MASSAGE.
Full instruction given.
Students prepared for Incorporated Society's examinations.

MISS HASTINGS, 20, Dublin Street. 88

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

There are enlarged and very complete DEPARTMENTS for training in:

MASSAGE (6 months)

SWEDISH REMEDIAL EXERCISES (6 to 12 months)

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY (2 months) in preparation for the Examinations of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses in the above Branches.

Prospectuses will be sent on application to the **MATRON**, who sees Candidates, without previous appointment, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, between 10.30 and 12 o'clock. 16

NURSING HOMES.

MANNAMAD HOME, The Grove, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1893. Rest-cure and Chronic Invalids received. Terms from £2 2s. Prospectus on application. 10

RESIDENTIAL HOMES.

THE NURSES' LODGE,
COLOSSEUM TERRACE,
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

Home and Club for Nurses.

Two minutes' walk from Portland Road Station.

Terms: Room per week, 25s. Cubicles per week, 19s. 6d.

Unfurnished rooms to let.

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Apply, Misses Holman & Flinn. 1

NEW**LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB**

New Residential Club suitable for Nurses, Students, or Ladies visiting London.

Single Rooms or Cubicles Terms Moderate

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Kensington Gardens NURSES' CLUB

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(communicating doors).

Open to Resident and Non-Resident Members and Visitors. Moderate Terms. Inspection Invited.

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QUEEN SQUARE, BRIGHTON

Price Lists to be Obtained of the
Sister-in-Charge.

SHOULD INFANT FOODS BE PROHIBITED?

STARTLING SUGGESTION IN *THE LANCET*.

How to Prepare Cows' Milk for Infants.

"I would suggest that the sale of patent infant-foods to the public be made illegal," writes a well-known physician in *The Lancet*.

Drastic as this proposal may seem, there is a good deal to be said for it. Doctors have long been recommending pure fresh cow's milk as being far better for the bottle-feeding of infants than any of the patent foods.

But diluted cow's milk alone is by no means a perfect substitute for mother's milk. A leading specialist writes in *The Medical Magazine*: "Diluted cow's milk contains less than one per cent. of milk-albumin. It is most essential to supply this deficiency because Nature dictates that the infant must receive a large proportion of milk-albumin."

How is this deficiency to be made good? The same physician supplies the answer. He says: "The addition of Albulactin to the milk mixture will secure this result."

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Albulactin must not be confused with any of the old-fashioned artificial foods or the numerous brands of condensed or dried milk. *The Lancet* itself has analysed Albulactin in its own laboratories, and found it to be simply pure milk-albumin—that is, the vital part of mother's milk itself—just that part which is very abundant in mother's milk and very scarce in all other milk. It is absolutely the same substance as that which

makes mother's milk so nourishing and digestible for babies.

"Albulactin is preferable to all other plans for meeting the frailty of infantile digestion," writes a well-known physician in *The Lancet*, and he adds: "It is indispensable."

It is not too much to say, therefore, that if all the so-called "infant foods" were abolished, and this one indispensable food, Albulactin, was invariably used with diluted cow's milk, the problem of artificial infant-feeding would be practically solved.

H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN AND ALBULACTIN.

Such splendid results from the use of Albulactin have been recorded by physicians and others, that H.R.H. Princess Christian, as President, the National Society of Day Nurseries, has arranged for large quantities of Albulactin to be distributed throughout the Society's numerous crèches for the artificial feeding of infants. According to an official report issued by the Society: "Albulactin, added to diluted cow's milk, makes it to all intents and purposes *identical with mother's milk*."

WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE SUPPLY.

Albulactin is economical and easy to prepare, being simply mixed with diluted cow's milk. Readers of this article are strongly recommended to use it in all cases where the infant has to be artificially fed, since it is undoubtedly the nearest thing to mother's milk and far better for babies than anything else. It is sold by all chemists, from 1s. 3d. per bottle, and is now entirely British owned. Liberal testing samples can be obtained on application to the British Purchasers of the Sanatogen Co. (Chairman: Lady Mackworth), 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.

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EDITORIAL.

EDUCATIONISTS AND NURSING.

It is a healthy sign that educationists are beginning to show an active interest in the training of nurses and the conditions under which that training is carried out.

We have before us an important circular letter signed by Miss A. E. Escott, President of the Association of Head Mistresses, and Miss Reta Oldham, Chairman of the Openings for Girls Sub-Committee, which is being sent to Secretaries of Hospitals with the request that it may be submitted to the Governing Body of the hospital, and stating that the signatories will be glad to be informed how far the conditions which they detail as essential in so responsible a profession as that of Nursing if they are to feel able to recommend their pupils to enter it, more especially at the present time when so many professions are open to girls of secondary education, obtain in that institution.

It is obvious that a society of Head Mistresses, representing 400 public secondary schools for girls with approximately 50,000 pupils, can exercise a strong influence in advising girls to enter the nursing profession, or in preventing them from doing so. Head Mistresses, as they point out, are frequently consulted both by parents and pupils as to professions and openings for girls leaving school, and the most suitable training in the different callings for women. With their knowledge of the capacity and powers of their pupils, and of their individual bent, they are often in a position to prevent a girl from entering on a career for which she is not altogether fitted, and to suggest an opening where her education and gifts of character and mind will find the widest scope in the service of others.

The Sub-Committee of the Association which has recently considered the Nursing

Profession as an opening for girls educated in secondary schools have formulated the following statement:

"Careful consideration of the conditions which prevail in the training of the Nursing Profession has led us to the conclusion that the reform most urgently needed is the provision of a standard professional examination obligatory for all who desire to become Nurses. We can imagine no step which would have so important an effect in raising the status of that noble profession. At present, a girl is dependent for both training and examination on individual hospitals, and the standard of the training offered varies, not only in different hospitals, but in the same hospital at different dates. We suggest that, just as the University of London has certain constituent colleges in which students for internal degrees study, certain hospitals could be chosen to provide the standard conditions for the training of Nurses, but the examination for the nursing diploma should like those for the degrees of the University of London be open to external as well as to internal students. In the selected hospitals for candidates for the internal examinations, practically uniform conditions should prevail. We venture to enumerate below what these appear in our judgment to be, and to express the belief that if some such standard of training and conditions were set up, more and more hospitals would approximate to it, to the permanent advantage of the future members of a great and indispensable profession. (1) Eight hours' shifts, leaving definite time for study and lectures. (2) Regular meal hours and well-cooked food, with sufficient time to eat it. (3) Properly planned recreation times, known beforehand by the nurses. (4) Residence in good and well-kept quarters. (5) A library of books for reference. (6) Sufficient practice in dressings. (In hospitals where students

do the dressings a nurse may leave without sufficient practice.) (7) A regular rota so that a nurse does not leave as trained without training in all departments."

The need for special training in administrative work is also emphasised.

In our view, co-operation between the secondary schools for girls and the nurse-training schools would be most beneficial.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

DESCRIBE THE SYMPTOMS OF A SEVERE CASE OF INFLUENZA. SUGGEST PROPER NURSING TO BE EMPLOYED IN SUCH A CASE. STATE THE PERIOD OF INCUBATION AND THE PERIOD OF ISOLATION. WHAT COMPLICATIONS MAY OCCUR IN THE COURSE OF THE DISEASE?

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Henrietta Bullard, 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell, S.W.

PRIZE PAPER.

Influenza is an acute, infectious disease, characterized by extraordinary rapidity, and usually attacks the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, but it may also attack the digestive tract; mixed infection is most common, involving organisms of various types.

The symptoms of a severe case of influenza usually come on quite suddenly and develop rapidly; there is shivering and chilliness, high temperature, increased pulse rate and respirations, skin hot, tongue dirty, severe pain at back of eyeballs, and general aching of limbs, back, and chest, anorexia and great depression are marked; depression is sometimes the most difficult symptom to overcome, and any drugs used for pyrexia only tend to increase this, and the patient may develop melancholia and suicidal tendencies. If gastro-enteritis occurs, abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhoea accompany other symptoms. After the symptoms have developed, in bad cases the patient frequently passes into a coma resembling typhoid state, or respiratory troubles arise.

Nursing Treatment.—Prolonged and absolute rest in bed in a light, bright, well-ventilated room, everything being made as cheerful as possible. Artificial heat must be applied, during attacks of chilliness especially, all hot-water bottles being well covered.

Sponging may be performed during hyperpyrexia, as it may not only reduce temperature, but give sleep. Drugs, such as aspirin, sod. sal., and quinine, may be given for pyrexia, but they increase depression and lessen strength of patient.

Perspiration will be profuse at decrease of temperature, and patient must be carefully rubbed down with a warm towel (some people sponge as well), and all damp clothing, blankets removed, and warm and dry things put on; place hot blanket next patient and hot-water bottle to feet, and give hot drinks.

Milk diet, beef juice, &c., must be given during first stage to build up strength which is so rapidly lost, and such other fluids, &c., may be added as can be taken by patient.

Great prostration will require stimulation. Hypodermic injections of strychnine or alcohol given by mouth will probably be ordered.

When respiratory system is much affected, expectorants must be given, poultices may be necessary to chest, inhalations and gargles.

Aperients, such as calomel gr. iv, followed by magnesia sulphate $\mathfrak{z}$ i, should be given as necessary.

Incubation of influenza is usually about 1-4 days; the onset being sudden, infection spreads usually before diagnosis, so that the period of isolation is varied, but about ten days is sufficient in an ordinary case, or even less.

The complications of influenza are many and varied, as the Pfeiffer bacillus attacks the mucous membrane, and its toxins the nervous system; heart disease, pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, colitis, bronchitis, laryngitis, melancholia, neuritis, and other nervous diseases frequently supervene.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss C. G. Cheatley, Miss Dora Vine, Miss Etta Trevethan, Miss J. Robinson, Miss P. M. Thomson, Miss O'Brien.

Miss Dora Vine writes:—The intense weakness, the dread of exertion, the importance of trifles, are only to be understood by those who have been through the mill. The nervous irritability cannot be understood by the relations as a rule, and the strain of trying to be normal and talking to visitors is often the cause of the sad results of an apparently slight attack of this disease. This is why nursing is so important. The nurse must be one who will bear with her patient's moods without letting him feel that he is being "put up with." Especially must she know the value of sleep, and let anything go rather than disturb natural sleep, which is of supreme importance.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

How would you prepare for giving a Hypodermic Injection? State what a hypodermic tray should contain.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

On Wednesday the 24th ult., Miss Constance Todd, Matron St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital, Etaples, and Sister Kathleen Flower, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, were decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace, with the Royal Red Cross (First-Class).

The portrait of Mlle. Marcelle Semmer, the valiant young daughter of France, who, for her loyalty, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, and the Legion of Honour, will be received with the greatest interest. When Lars Porsena, of Clusium, and all the Etruscan armies were on the march for Rome and their van had arrived at the bridge-head, Horatius cried:—

"Hew down the bridge, Sir Consul, with all the speed ye may,
I, with two more, to help me, will hold the foe in play,
In yon strait path a thousand may well be stopped by three;
Now who will stand on either hand, and keep the bridge with me?"

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

In the retreat in August, 1914, when the French had crossed the Somme and its canal, followed close behind by the enemy, Marcelle Semmer performed a deed of similar heroism. With the greatest presence of mind, under enemy fire, she opened the sluice gates in order to prevent the Germans crossing the canal, and so held them back until the following morning. Further, she remained in the village, removing and hiding underground 16 exhausted French soldiers, helping them subsequently to escape in civilian clothing. Caught by the enemy in the act of feeding a French soldier, she was condemned to death, and when questioned, dauntlessly replied: "I am an orphan, and have but one mother—France. Do with me what you will." She was on the point of being executed, when the French artillery

dispersed the Germans. She then hid till next day, when the village was retaken by the French. While serving as guide to a patrol, she was again taken prisoner, and was imprisoned in a church, from which she escaped in the night through a shell hole, and regained the French lines.

We commend the practical evidence of patriotism of the forty-two Nurses attached to the staff of the Portsmouth Infirmary. Owing to shortage of male labour on the land, these ladies have offered their services to the Portsmouth Guardians, for potato planting during their off-duty time.

A letter to that effect was read at the last Board Meeting by the Matron, and when read by the Chairman of the Infirmary Committee, it was received with applause by a full attendance of members. A resolution to accept the offer with thanks was carried.

Miss Spooner, trained at the West Bromwich Infirmary, who was in the historic retreat of the Serbian Army in 1915, has accepted a post under the Serbian Government in a War hospital, with prospects of an after-war appointment, to help organise Nursing work amongst Serbian women. It would appear as if Hygeia is to receive due homage, when peace comes in belligerent countries, which knew not her beneficent creed aforetime.



MLLE. MARCELLE SEMMER.

The Canadian Nurse says:—

"When the details of the shooting of Mme. Heloise Moresse become known, the world will find the case is a parallel to that of Miss Edith Cavell, according to *Vie Feminine*, which reports the death of the patriotic Frenchwoman executed in Brussels.

"Mme. Moresse was the wife of a Belgian journalist. When the war began she remained with him. Her relatives last heard directly from her in January, 1915, but recently a merchant in Amsterdam wrote to them, saying she died 'tragically,' February 29th, 1916, 'the victim of her ardent patriotism.' Confirmation has been obtained of the report that she was shot by the Germans. Mme. Moresse was a nurse."

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

OPENING OF THE SUPPLY DEPOT OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE HOSPITAL.

On Wednesday, January 24th, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, opened the Supply Depot for the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Hospital in France, located at Halkyn House, Belgrave Square, kindly lent by Lord Beauchamp for the purpose. His Royal Highness, who is Grand Prior of the Order of St. John, was received by Earl Beauchamp, K.G., President of the Depot, the Earl of Plymouth, Sub-Prior, Sir Herbert Perrott, Bailiff of Eagle, Sir Herbert Jekyll, Chancellor, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Secretary General, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, Chairman of the Depot Committee, Lady Perrott, Vice-Chairman, and other dignitaries of the Order.

After the Duke had inspected the premises, a short dedication service, held in the dining-room, was conducted by the Rev. Prebendary Boyd.

Lord Beauchamp, who was in the chair, in inviting the Duke of Connaught to declare the Depot open, said it was most appropriate that the ceremony should be performed by the Grand Master, who, on a recent visit to France, had seen the hospital of the Order at Etaples.

He spoke of the energy and able administration of Sir James Clark, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, in organizing the hospital, of the fact that all the orderlies were members of the Brigade, and mentioned that the flag which floated from the hospital flag-staff was the same as that which flew over the hospitals of the Order of St. John in the time of the Crusades, and that the hospital, with its 520 beds, was the largest voluntary hospital abroad.

It was evident that one of this size required a large amount of supplies, and so the depot had been opened where ladies would come every morning to roll bandages and prepare dressings and other supplies. One afternoon a week domestic servants came and gave most useful service. It was hoped that one result of the afternoon's function would be more workers and more money.

The Duke of Connaught said it was a great pleasure to him to have been asked to open the Depot, and he thanked Lord Beauchamp, in the name of the Order, for lending Halkyn House for the purpose. They were also very lucky in having Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, as Chairman of the Depot Committee. He thanked all the ladies who had so warmly supported the work with ever increasing interest. They wanted more and more workers, and increased subscriptions. As Lord Beauchamp had said, he had been round the hospital at Etaples. He thought anyone would be struck by the magnificent scale on which it was organized. It was a model hospital, the management excellent, the arrangements splendid, and they had a devoted staff of medical officers,

nurses, and orderlies. He would like to say how much he appreciated their splendid devotion to duty.

His Royal Highness spoke of the flourishing condition of the Order of St. John in Canada. The Order was keeping up its old traditions in working actively for the sick and wounded. It had, in the previous week, made an offer to the War Office to take over the care of disabled soldiers and sailors by maintaining and keeping in repair their artificial limbs and surgical appliances. The Deputation to the War Office was very warmly received, and the Admiralty was very favourably disposed to a similar offer.

The Duke then declared the Depot open. The cordial vote of thanks to His Royal Highness proposed by the Sub-Prior, the Earl of Plymouth, was seconded by Sir Herbert Perrott, who mentioned that they had had application from Etaples for 500 sheets and 1,000,000 bandages, there was therefore ample scope for the work of the Supply Depot. The work of the Brigade in Etaples was the work of the working class.

In returning thanks the Duke of Connaught spoke of the gentle persuasiveness of the Duchess of Bedford, the enthusiastic energy of Lady Perrott, the help of Lord and Lady Mount Stephen and others. The Ladies' Committee had shown a capacity for laying its finger on gaps which needed bridging over.

Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, said that His Royal Highness' presence was a great incentive to them to work for their much-loved hospital. She thanked the Duke for his words and for mentioning her name and the work of the Ladies' Committee. She also thanked Lord Beauchamp for lending his house for the Supply Depot.

A vote of thanks to the Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies' Committee was proposed by Sir Herbert Jekyll, and seconded by Mr. Evelyn Cecil, and another to Lord Beauchamp brought the meeting to a close.

Those present then visited the various rooms in which the work of the Depot is carried on. The workers, in their white overalls and caps, looked very neat and trim, and were so numerous that Miss Constance Todd, Matron of the hospital, who was present, wearing the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, which she had received from the King that morning, must have been inspired to hope for a constant stream of supplies.

In connection with the care of disabled men the aim of the Order of St. John is:—

- (1) To maintain and repair artificial limbs and surgical appliances;
- (2) To render this assistance as far as possible at or near the men's homes, and while they continue in their employment;
- (3) To ensure that full use is made of the appliances provided at Government expense, and that no man remains on crutches or otherwise unfit for employment when an artificial limb or appliance would enable him to become a useful member of the community.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, GREAT PORTLAND ST., W.

A PATIENT'S GRATITUDE.

My friend (shown on left in photo) and I arrived at this hospital, both wounded with the Herts Yeomanry in the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. My friend was hit all round the right eye and face with spent shrapnel, but luckily, did not lose his sight; all the lead was eventually extricated without much trouble, although he looked just like a *currant-pudding* when he first arrived in England. I had my jaw broken by a bullet which hit me just below the ear on the right side, passed through the jaw and out of my mouth, a very awkward and uncomfortable wound; but after two months' careful attention I began to eat quite well again, and now there is

graph, he was suffering from shell-shock and dysentery, which is sometimes worse than wounds. There is no compulsory work in the hospital, but the wounded are always pleased to assist the nurses in any possible way; these two are shown winding bandages.

Church services are held in one of the wards every Sunday, visiting each ward in turn for the bed patients.

Visitors are allowed every day at certain hours, and there is always a plentiful supply of papers, cigarettes, pipes, tobacco, and games, &c. Each ward has a gramophone and generally a piano.

As soon as patients are well enough, they are allowed out for a walk (an hour and a half) twice a day, in parties under charge of the senior man in the ward; Regent's Park and the Zoo, being quite near, are favourite places. Private cars call every day to take out patients and often there is a concert.

In conclusion I must say, although I had a good home to go to, I was sorry to leave this building, so well was I cared for in every possible way.

TPR. S. A. BROWN,
Herts Yeomanry.



PATIENTS ASSISTING THE NURSES.
ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, LONDON.

only a small scar showing, and I feel very little of it.

The chief thing that the soldier likes about this hospital is that he is more or less free from military rule, it being a private (civilian) staff, but under Government control; all the doctors, surgeons, &c., are civilians. A military representative visits the place about once a week.

I am sure this is one of the best cared-for hospitals in London, the whole staff being very efficient and kind to the soldiers. I was there during a Zeppelin raid on London. As soon as the warning came, all the day nurses came up immediately and assisted in getting all the serious cases down from the top floors by the lifts.

An Australian is seen on the right of my photo-

graph, he was suffering from shell-shock and dysentery, which is sometimes worse than wounds. There is no compulsory work in the hospital, but the wounded are always pleased to assist the nurses in any possible way; these two are shown winding bandages.

When we remember the charm and sweetness of character, and gay, courageous spirit of this young Sister we realise how deep must be the sorrow of her bereaved family. If only she could have lived to see all her dear ones again. They have our sincere sympathy.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

THE PASSING BELL.

We deeply regret to report the death at sea, on November 21st, of Sister Lind, a bright young life sacrificed to duty. Sister Lind, a member of the Registered Nurses Society, went to France in October, 1914, where she did splendid service for the Corps, working with the utmost devotion through the terrible epidemic of typhoid at Bergues and elsewhere. She developed phthisis, and was

most tenderly cared for by Sister Hitchcock at Grasse for many months, where the French authorities treated them both with the utmost kindness. Recovering slightly, she was brought to England, and both Sisters left for their home in New Zealand in a troopship last October. About a week before she reached Colombo Sister Lind became suddenly much worse and died about twenty-four hours after leaving Ceylon, and was buried at sea.

IRISH NURSES AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING.

A meeting of members of the medical and nursing professions was held in the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin, in the afternoon of the 27th ult., to hear an explanation of the project of the Royal British Nursing College. Dr. Joseph O'Carroll, President R.C.P., occupied the chair. There was a crowded attendance, and much interest was manifested in the subject.

Miss R. Cox-Davies, R.R.C., and Miss M. S. Rundle, R.R.C., Secretary of the College, addressed the meeting.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was that those present might learn about the proposed Royal British Nursing College and to discuss whether it would be advisable for Irish Nurses to join the organisation or not, but it was not intended that any resolutions should be passed or that they should arrive at any conclusion.

Miss Cox-Davies said that she had been a keen registrationist all through her nursing career, and therefore took a great interest in the Nursing College, as she believed that it was through it Nurses would get State Registration. She was sure there were many in the room who had not yet made up their minds as to whether or not this College would be of good service to the profession, but asked all those present to work it out with an unbiassed mind remembering that a great change had taken place since 1914, and asked them to think of the educational value of such a College.

It was impossible to speak of the founding of the College without thinking of the leaders in the movement for State Registration. Those standing out remarkably were Miss Isla Stewart, who went to her rest before seeing the fruits of her work, and Mrs. Bedford Fenwick. It was hardly necessary to speak of the work of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick to Irish Nurses and of all Nurses owed to her in the movement for State Registration, but she was sorry to say some of the leaders did not see quite eye to eye with those connected with the present scheme, but whenever or however they got registration, they would always owe a great debt of gratitude to those leaders who worked for it as few women have ever worked.

The College originated in a desire on the part of the Red Cross to give certificates to the V.A.D. nursing members.

The danger after the war to trained nurses from the V.A.D.'s she believed to be non-existent, as large numbers would return to civil life, and the others would recognise that they should take out a full training. Mr. Stanley thought that the scheme of the College was the one solution of the difficulty, and that some great educational body should be started which would gain the support of those who were against the Nurses' Registration Bill, and that a voluntary register should be kept by the College. When Mr. Stanley found there was a demand for State Registration, he put State Registration as the first thing the College

should strive for. One of the greatest difficulties was that if the training schools did not forward the movement, no Bill for State Registration would stand a good chance of being carried through the House of Commons.

At a meeting held in London on the 18th ult. the College of Nursing, Ltd., amalgamated with the Royal British Nurses' Association, and the name of the College became "The Royal British College of Nursing." The word "Ltd." had been dropped and the reason why it was ever used was because Mr. Stanley thought that Registration was the one thing to be fought for, and that incorporating the College under the Board of Trade would be the shortest way to get it. Unity in the Nursing Profession was the most important point towards getting registration. The obtaining of the Royal Charter was owing to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick's untiring work, and the College hoped the time would come when it would be able to work with her instead of leaving her behind.* Miss Cox-Davies went on to say that the College was established whether the nurses wanted it or not, and hoped its register, which was growing by leaps and bounds, would become a State Register. When the Bill went to Parliament depended largely on when it received the support of the whole of the Nursing Profession. Scotland had already formed its local board and what was now needed was for Ireland to decide whether she wanted to be included in the College.

There were problems in Ireland as well as in Scotland and England which needed solving, and it would be better for Ireland to have its own representatives sitting on the Council of the College from the start. Miss Cox-Davies asked the Nurses as well as the Matrons and Superintendents who were present to decide whether they did or did not wish to be represented on the Council of the College of Nursing. She and Miss Rundle had come over from England for the purpose of answering questions. The one way in which Irish Nurses could help was by building up the register and so strengthening the hands of those going to Parliament with the Bill.

Miss Rundle then addressed the meeting and explained that the Council realized that there were questions in Ireland and Scotland which English Nurses could not solve, so the representatives of the local boards would come to London and help to settle these questions. Scotland had already formed its local board and had its representatives on the Council. There were still six places left unfilled, and she hoped those six would be filled

* It is certainly a matter for sincere congratulation that, after a quarter of a century in the rear, the promoters of the College have at last caught up with Mrs. Bedford Fenwick on the State Registration question, and are also prepared to make use of the Royal Charter, the grant of which they so strenuously opposed. If they "step lively," eyes front, they may be able to avail themselves of further privileges won by the progressives, who may be out of sight but not "behind." Joking apart, when the College is prepared to agree to a just Bill, there will be a united professional demand for it.

by Irish Nurses. If not the Privy Council might ask: "Where are the Irish Nurses?" They had numbers of applications from Irish Nurses for membership, and these Nurses were still waiting a reply as to whether they were accepted or not. Miss Rundle could not yet tell them as she was waiting the formation of an Irish Board.

Miss Rundle spoke of finances and said the Scottish Board was asked to state how much money they would need to pay the expenses of an office, secretary, and the travelling expenses of their representatives, and a cheque was drawn for the amount required. The same thing would be done for the Irish Board.

The Chairman then invited questions, and started by asking, "How can Ireland come into a project which is named 'The British College of Nursing'?" The name of this Kingdom is either "United Kingdom" or "Great Britain and Ireland," and suggested that if the College chose to change its name to that of "Great Britain and Ireland" Irish nurses might come in. Another point that he raised was whether the College proposed to issue different diplomas for the separate branches of nursing? And, if so, what would prevent nurses having special diplomas from taking up work for which they were not qualified.

The Right Hon. Michael Cox said he was in complete accord with what the Chairman had said as to the title of the College. Ireland had an identity of its own which they desired to maintain. Ireland had done its share in peace and in war, and would not consent to be eliminated in name, or in fame, or in repute from the scheme of a College for Great Britain, plus Ireland. (Applause.)

Miss Cox-Davies said there was no intention to put on one side the individuality of Ireland, and she would lay that point as to the title before the Council.

The Chairman considered that the change of title should be a preliminary before the Irish Board was formed.

Many leading members of the Irish Nurses' Association then accepted the invitation of the Chairman and asked their questions from the platform.

Miss Carson-Rae quoted from a letter by Miss Rundle, which appeared in the *Weekly Irish Times*, and asked (1) if membership of the College was confined to registered nurses?

Miss Carson-Rae also asked (2) "When State Registration is an accomplished fact, will a fully trained nurse be able to obtain her State Registration without becoming a member of the College of Nursing?" and (3) "If a member wishes to withdraw from membership of the College, how would she be affected as regards State Registration? Will she lose her State Registration, or is she at liberty to retain it once she has passed her examination?"

Replying to the first question, Miss Rundle stated that semi-trained nurses would not be admitted to the Register of the College; but if a nurse thought it would be an advantage to have a lay representative on the Council, she would

be free to nominate such a candidate for election. [A simple reply to this question would have been that membership of the College is open to the laity.]

It was asked whether the British part of the Council could add indefinitely to their number, while the Irish and Scottish members could only elect a certain number.

It was replied that the power of election to the Council lay in the hands of the registered nurses who are the electorate. They can say who they will or will not have on the Council.

Miss O'Flynn said: "There are large numbers of nurses' associations and leagues throughout the United Kingdom, why were none of these bodies asked to elect representatives to act on the Council of the College of Nursing, Ltd.?"

Mrs. Manning asked when would the College become democratic, as at present it appeared to be highly autocratic—the Societies of Trained Nurses having been ignored?

In reply, it was stated that the electorate is the registered nurses and not any member of the college. No person can become a member of the Council unless appointed by the registered nurses.

Mrs. Earl asked if the Council may appoint any person other than trained nurses as members of the College?*

Miss Roberts asked whether nurses working on their own would have a voice in the election of the Council, and suggested that the six Irish representatives—only three of whom would probably be nurses—would be appointed by the larger body. To which Miss Cox-Davies replied that their experience of the Scottish representatives was that they got what they wanted and would not be dominated by any one; but perhaps Ireland would be more ready to be dominated!

Miss Ramsden asked: "Does the College of Nursing consider that the work of the trained nurse is not of sufficient importance to the State to entitle her to a certificate issued solely on her behalf and separate and distinct from 'other branches of women's work connected with hospitals'?" (see drafted Supplemental Charter). "If the same authority proposes to grant certificates to other workers—to those trained in special work only and also to partially trained women—does it not greatly lessen the value of the trained nurses' certificate?"

In reply it was urged that an educational body, such as this College should take charge of the teaching, examining and issuing of certificates to V.A.D.s, to whom a heavy debt of gratitude was due, and keep a register of them, so that in the case of a great national emergency they could be mobilised from headquarters of the Nursing Profession.

Dr. F. Purser asked what consideration Irish nurses were likely to receive in the proposed union?

*According to the proposed new Bye-laws + (b) "The Council may elect as members of the Corporation, any persons whom the Council may deem it advisable, in the interests of the Corporation, to elect as members therefor."

When they wrote asking the College of Nursing Ltd., for one-fifth representation on the Council they had to wait seven months for a reply. During that time the laws which should govern them were drawn up.

To many of these questions no sufficient reply was given, but it is understood that replies will be given in the nursing press from headquarters.

Dr. Peacock offered a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Cox-Davies and Miss Rundle for coming over at such an inclement time of year, and said they would return with clearer ideas of the desires of the Irish Nurses. He was sure they would do their utmost to bring the Council of the College into line with them.

Miss Huxley seconded the vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Miss Reed, a hearty vote of thanks was seconded to Dr. O'Carroll for acting as chairman, and also to the Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for their help and sympathy.

The President acknowledged the vote of thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of the College of Physicians and read a letter from Major de Courcy Wheeler, regretting his inability to attend.

He stated that the question whether Irish Nurses should join the British College was too big to be decided in a week or month, and would require fully three months for consideration. He considered that the College stood to gain as much by the inclusion of the Irish Nurses as did the Irish Nurses, and they should meet their wishes in a matter of changing the name of the College, and that Irish Nurses should have not less than one-sixth representation on the Council.

The meeting then terminated.

Throughout the proceedings the greatest interest was shown. Irish Nurses have taken a leading part in the endeavour to obtain State Registration, and the audience was, in consequence, a keen and well-informed one.

A large meeting of nurses was also held in the evening, when, apparently, the delegates of the College of Nursing met a different type of audience to that which they usually address. It is quite certain that Irish nurses mean to satisfy themselves as to the constitution of the College, and the position of nurses under its organization, before they associate themselves with this new movement.

We welcome this intelligent attitude on the part of Irish nurses.

THE FUTURE OF CIVILISATION.

United in the pursuit of this lofty aim the Allies are determined singly and severally to act with all their power and to make all sacrifices to carry to a victorious end a conflict upon which, they are convinced, depend not only their own welfare and prosperity, but the future of civilisation itself.—*Allies' Note to President of the United States.*

THE MATRONS' COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.



The Annual Meeting of the Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland was held at 431, Oxford Street, London, W., on Friday, January 26th, at 4 p.m. The President, Miss M. Heather-Bigg, wrote expressing her great disappointment at being prevented by indisposition from attending. In her absence Mrs. Bedford Fenwick presided.

Forty members were present, and a very large number wrote much regretting their inability to attend in these busy times.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report presented by the Hon. Secretary was read and adopted.

Arising out of the Report the Chairman gave a brief survey of the present position of the Nurses' Registration Question, especially in relation to the Bill promoted by the Central Committee for State Registration of Nurses, since she made a report to the Council in November.

The issue between the Central Committee and the College of Nursing, Ltd., was whether or no the establishment of a monopoly in the government of the nursing profession was to be permitted, and the Rules and Regulations to be made by a nominated Council, or whether an independent governing body, analogous to the General Medical Council, the Central Midwives' Board, and the Teachers' Registration Council, was to be set up. The position was so serious for the practising nurses that if, through misapprehension, or hesitation, or apathy, or stupidity, the nursing profession waived the right conceded to medical practitioners, midwives, and teachers, they would not only forge an educational but an economic monopoly in their work, practically controlled by the laity.

Mrs. Fenwick briefly described the meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association held on the 18th ult., when those present agreed to share the Nurses' Royal Charter granted to them in 1892 with the College of Nursing, and through a Supplemental Charter to admit the

laity to membership under the title of the Royal British College of Nursing.

The Central Committee for State Registration of Trained Nurses, representing the British Medical Association and a number of important nurses' organizations, had its own Bill, which provided for the direct representation of the nursing profession on the Provisional Council set up to make the Rules and Regulations it would have to obey, and it would carefully scrutinize any other Bill.

THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman then invited Mrs. Walter Spencer, the Hon. Treasurer, to present her statement of accounts.

Before doing so Mrs. Spencer remarked that in describing the marriage ceremony of the College and the R.B.N.A. no one had drawn attention to the rôle of the latter—to "love, honour, and obey."

The Balance Sheet for 1916 showed a balance in hand of £17 19s. Printing and stamps, Mrs. Spencer said, were a somewhat heavy item, due to the fact that a good deal of propaganda work had been done. As this was part of the work of the Matrons' Council it was an expenditure which was quite justified. The report was adopted.

The Chairman then said that when Mrs. Walter Spencer decided to resign the office of Treasurer it was felt that she could not be allowed to do so without some mark of appreciation of her work. Her resignation had been accepted with the deepest regret. She had been a most kind and efficient Treasurer, and always closed the year with a good balance in hand. On behalf of the Council she asked Mrs. Spencer's acceptance of a pair of antique sugar-tongs, date 1730, and antique saltspoons, which would harmonize with some beautiful old pierced salts, of the rare acanthus pattern, which she had noted when seated at Mrs. Spencer's hospitable board. They were offered with a bouquet of flowers, and the heartiest thanks and affection of the Council.

Mrs. Spencer said that the gift was a great surprise, and she expressed her warm thanks. She thought that at the end of twenty-five years the limit of time for her public work had come. But although she was giving up the treasurer-ship she was not giving up her interest in the work of the Council, or of the Society for the State Registration of Nurses, to which it had been a real pleasure to offer hospitality from time to time. She hoped to continue to do so.

On the nomination of Miss Marsters, seconded by Miss Carruthers, Miss S. Villiers,

Matron of the South Western Hospital, Stockwell, was then unanimously elected Hon. Treasurer, and Miss Annie E. Hulme re-elected Hon. Secretary.

ANNIE E. HULME, *Hon. Secretary.*

APPOINTMENTS.

NIGHT SISTER.

Reigate and Redhill General Hospital, Surrey.—Miss M. F. Lund has been appointed Night Sister. She was trained at the General Hospital, Yarmouth, and the Isolation Hospital, Ipswich, and has been Night Sister at the General Hospital, Great Yarmouth.

Borough Hospital, Birkenhead.—Miss Katherine Rowland has been appointed Night Sister. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and has held the position of Sister at the Children's Hospital, Birkenhead, Sister at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, and Sister at the Children's Hospital, Leasowe. She has also had experience of private nursing.

SISTER.

Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey.—Miss Ida Elizabeth C. Peters has been appointed Sister. She was trained for three years at the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, and holds the certificate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Miss Rosabelle Stanley has also been appointed Sister. She was trained at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, and holds the Certificate of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses.

Erdington Infirmary, Birmingham.—Miss K. Sheridan has been appointed Sister. She was trained at the North Charitable Infirmary, Cork, and has held the position of Sister at the Hospital for Women, Sparkhill, Birmingham, and has had experience of private and district nursing in both England and Ireland.

Fylde Union Infirmary, Kirkham.—Miss Charlotte Hood has been appointed Sister. She was trained at the Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

HEAD NURSE.

Miss H. P. Bunyan, who has been appointed Head Nurse at the Rosa Morison House, New Barnet, was Charge Nurse and Dispenser at the Children's Hospital, Gloucester, not Glasgow, as reported last week.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Dorothy M. A. Bayle is appointed to Bromley; Miss Mary C. Clarke, to Leamington; Miss Jane B. McFadden, to Bromley; Miss Lily H. Sutcliffe, to Three Towns; Miss Louisa A. Young, to Elland.

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

St. Mary's Nursery College, Belsize Lane, Hampstead.—Miss Mary C. Kennedy has been appointed Matron. She received her training at the Great Northern Hospital, London, where she was afterwards Ward Sister; Night Sister and Home Sister at Bristol Royal Infirmary, Assistant Matron at the Babies' Home, Duxhurst, Assistant Matron and District Sister at the West Riding Nurses' Home, Leeds. A certified midwife, Temporary Matron at the East Anglian Sanatorium, Nayland, Colchester, Matron of the University Nursing Hostel, Cambridge, and Assistant Matron of Bristol Royal Infirmary.

Head Quarters Grouped Auxiliary Hospitals, Exeter.—Miss Ethel Dunkley has been appointed Night Sister. She was trained at Hackney Infirmary, and has held various posts as Sister.

Munition Hospital, Orsett, Essex.—Miss F. M. Lang has been appointed Sister-in-Charge. She was trained at Walsall Hospital and has held posts at Poplar Hospital, as Queen's Nurse, and as Sister at the Auxiliary Hospitals, Winchester and Brynglas, Newport, Monmouthshire.

The Friends' Expedition.—For Women and Children in France in the devastated districts, Miss T. A. Rose. She was trained at St. George's Hospital, London.

Addington Park War Hospital, Croydon.—Miss E. Spicer has been appointed Staff Nurse.

To the Anglo-French Committee.—Sister for the Ambulance de l'Océan, La Panne, Belgium, The Lady Hermione Blackwood, Queen's Nurse and Assistant Sister at Standish V.A.D. Hospital, 1915-16.

To the Anglo-French Committee.—Sister for the Ambulance de l'Océan, La Panne, Belgium, Miss C. du Sautoy. She was trained at Guy's Hospital, and has been Q.V.J.I. Insp. and Organiser, and Matron of the Standish V.A.D. Hospital, 1915-16.

Both Lady Hermione and Miss du Sautoy have recently been working in a military hospital in France. We are glad they are to transfer their valuable services to La Panne, as the splendid hospital there is seriously understaffed.

NURSING ECHOES.

From 46, Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W., Miss E. L. C. Eden writes:—"An English Sister, working amongst refugees in a remote part of Russia, would greatly appreciate THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, if any of your readers would be good enough to post it to her for three months. I would gladly send the address."

We often receive letters from nurses working on the various fronts to say how they look

forward to their copy of the *B.J.N.*, and how greatly they appreciate the accurate information on the nursing question from a professional standpoint which it contains. Recently a Sister who has been abroad for nearly two years, wrote:—"Our Med. Chef always borrows my copy of the *B.J.N.*, and says he has learned exactly from reading it what we stand for, and hopes after the war that Nursing Schools modelled on the British and American system may be started all over France."

We have also received several letters from a member of the Service de Santé, asking how they are to develop their "*jeunes filles*" into "*ces anges de service les nurses anglaise*." How is that for the *Entente*?

The nursing staff of the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay, are all delighted that their beloved Sister-in-Charge, Sister Eleanor Mary, has received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for her wonderful work, and as she was unable to be present when H.E. the Governor presented the decorations, a delightful presentation ceremony was performed by Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., S.M.O., in the large anatomy hall of the hospital, when doctors, sisters and nurses were present. Colonel Street read the Government rules attached to the coveted decoration, and spoke of the excellent work done by Sister Eleanor Mary during her many years' service. The nurses were a large family with Sister as Head, many improvements due to her insight in the nursing department, and great advancements had been made. The thoughts expressed by Colonel Street were seconded by the Professor Surveyor, who recalled the long years when Sister Eleanor Mary had carried on the work splendidly with few nurses, and before the hospital was the beautiful place it is to-day. He said "her presence in a ward was like a gleam of sunshine." The nurses say as in the past so in the present "our dear Sister throws sunshine around wherever she may be, to know her is to love her . . . we feel proud and pleased the Government has recognised the most excellent service to nursing achieved by Sister, not only in the hospital, but in the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. We heartily congratulate her."

The Council of Charing Cross Hospital has augmented the salaries of the probationers as follows:—From £10 to £16 first year, £15 to £18 second year, in the third and fourth years they receive respectively £20 and £26. A sign of the value of good pupils, we are pleased to note.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL NURSES' LEAGUE, BIRMINGHAM.

The Fifth General Meeting of the Queen's Hospital Nurses' League was held in the Recreation Room, Queen's Hospital, on January 25th. Mrs. Bekenn, the President, took the chair, and there were present the Treasurer, Secretary, and 33 members, a smaller gathering than usual, owing, no doubt, to the increased cost of travelling and to military duties, which kept a good many away.

After the ordinary business, a report was given on the final decision which had been arrived at by the Executive Committee with regard to the Memorial Tablet, which is in due course to be erected in the Hospital Chapel by the Past and Present Nurses, in memory of Miss Buckingham, late Matron of the Hospital and Founder of the League.

The design is in coloured mosaic and represents the "Good Shepherd."

After the meeting tea was dispensed in the Nurses' sitting room, and later the members were entertained to a performance of "Between the Soup and the Savoury," acted most ably by three of the Sisters.

Eight Sisters and Nurses forming a Pierrot Troupe gave excellent songs and solos.

With much applause and after a most enjoyable reunion the members dispersed.

JOINT WAR COMMITTEE.

The following nurses have been deputed to duty abroad :—

Egypt.—Miss J. Parkes, Miss A. M. L. Faden, Miss E. C. Pearce, Miss A. W. A. Hodgkinson, Miss M. Keley, Miss M. Dight, Miss T. Stubbs.

Italy.—Miss E. E. Maskell.

Boulogne.—Headquarters: Miss M. Munro, Miss M. Rowlett.

THE PROCESSION OF REPATRIATED FRENCH.

(FROM THE *Journal de Genève*.)

Since last Monday, the procession of "repatriés" has continued, and we have waited anxiously, knowing only too well that it would be more painful even than formerly, because these exiles have suffered invasion during twenty-seven months before deciding to leave their villages.

It is still night, and snowing. The quiet group appeared on the station of Carnavin. Shivering silhouettes in the dawn, bent outlines, bowed with burdens; and one could so well guess that they were even more bowed by the invisible troubles they carried with them. Details escape one's notice. One sees confusedly women—always women—a baby in their arms, children holding on to their skirts, and often tottering grandparents.

The procession crosses over, descends the hill,

and the dark shadows are silhouetted on the white road where the snow gleams. Those dark and silent shadows are so like those which we have already seen march past one year ago, two years ago, that the vision of the interminable catastrophe imposes itself, near and terrifying. The procession of victims continues without ceasing. This one appears representative of all the rest. The confused shadows conjure up the memory of the refugees from the North and from Belgium, torn from all they loved; or the sad procession of Roumanians flying from an invaded country. Processions of pain stretching across Europe, continuing always their despairing march—yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.

The clear voice of a child holding her mother's hand had said, "We have no longer a home."

Skirts brush the snow; boots are soaked through. One old woman has fallen. Trivial, painful details which accentuate the general distress.

Three little children walking together—three sisters who travel alone, the eldest perhaps ten years old. She holds the youngest by the hand. She is crying because she has lost her coat which held her money. They come from Meurthe-et-Moselle. They had known strange lodgings. Some had seen their families killed. They had asked to leave because they were afraid of the future—afraid of starvation—afraid that they would not be able to keep their children, for already young girls were not allowed to leave, nor boys over twelve. The comfortable rooms of the public kitchens gather them together. They make the little ones sit down—families of five, seven, and ten children, harassed mothers and confused grandparents.

The three sisters settled themselves, the eldest with her thin little face covered with tears. Old in experience, she assumes a defiant attitude to declare, "My coat? Certainly it has been stolen." Besides her there are also two other lonely children, the eldest seven years old, who answers nothing—bitter and sad. And every morning and every evening it is the same march past—children without parents, women without husbands, old peasants, those who are ill—a procession of wrecks.

We have, however, seen some of these travellers smile when they tell us of their journey through Switzerland. They repeat the names Schaffhouse and Zurich, for these have become for them names to be loved. And they repeat what others have said months ago, two years ago, with a smile which lights up their faces, "The Swiss have given us new heart. Our children will remember them always."

The same welcome, the same gestures, hands stretched out to the victims—all that begins again. Those passing processions, following an inexorable rhythm; fragments rejected by the great wave and thrown upon the shore. What an example of the permanence and greatness of the curse! That procession which passes every day, twice a day, becomes a tragic sight from which we cannot turn our eyes.

PROFESSIONAL REVIEW.

"SURGICAL NURSING AND TECHNIQUE."*

"Surgical Nursing and Technique," by Lieut.-Colonel Charles P. Childe, B.A., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and Medical Officer in Charge of the Surgical Division, 5th Southern General Hospital, Portsmouth, is a book which nurses may study with advantage. It is dedicated to the Sisters and Nurses of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, "in the hope that it may be of assistance to them in their surgical work."

The book is a second edition, and the author in his preface states his reason for changing the name from "Operative Nursing and Technique" to "Surgical Nursing and Technique." The reason is that the objects to be kept in view, and the nursing and technique required in the treatment of surgical cases, does not materially differ, whether such cases be submitted to operation or not. The principles of wound treatment and the objects sought in either case are identical, *i.e.*, the prevention of sepsis."

In the course of the first chapter, Lieut.-Colonel Childe draws attention to the long hours and inadequate remuneration of the nursing staff in hospitals, which, he tells us, he has long regarded as a crying injustice. He writes: "I feel sure it would be admitted by any hospital authorities who squarely faced the question that a nurse's working hours are far too long. Owing to financial considerations, the chronic dearth of the wherewithal inseparable from the voluntary principle, the matter is conveniently ignored."

Lieut.-Colonel Childe calculates that the average working day of a nurse is ten hours, inclusive of Sunday, and further, "During this long day it is contrary to ward discipline for them ever to sit down. They are on their feet all the time; and inasmuch as for financial reasons (hospitals being obliged to pinch in every possible direction) wards are generally under rather than over staffed, they are working at high pressure all the time." He points out that though women in business may have equally long hours there is always the early closing day and the Sunday's rest.

Next he pleads the cause of the hospital sisters

—thoroughly trained nurses, who are selected especially for their ability and character, and may, without exaggeration, be said to be the very pick of the nursing profession.

Lieut.-Colonel Childe is of opinion that "a woman who has gone through a three years' arduous training, has made herself a highly skilled work-woman—the mistress of a complicated technique, and an absolute necessity to the surgeon for the safe conduct of his operations and the recovery of his



THEATRE SISTER PREPARED FOR OPERATION.

patients. The least that might have been expected is that such skilled, onerous, and responsible duties would insure a decent salary. As a matter of fact they do not insure a living wage. What is the figure? Thirty pounds a

* By Charles P. Childe, B.A., F.R.C.S. Eng., Lieut.-Colonel R.A.M.C. (T.) (Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. Price 3s. 6d.)

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year, rising two pounds annually to a maximum of thirty-six pounds—not the wage of a decent cook. Out of this handsome emolument the sister has to find the wherewithal for her annual holiday, her pocket money, and incidental living expenses, and her dress when not wearing uniform; and though given the material for her uniform she is actually required to pay twenty-five or thirty shillings a year for its make up. If sick and off duty her salary ceases (not always!—Ed.) and she receives in lieu of it seven shillings and sixpence a week from the National Insurance Fund.”

We are glad to find a medical man taking an interest in the conditions of employment of trained nurses. It is very exceptional.

The second chapter contains general remarks on antiseptics and asepsis in surgery, and then the author traces a patient from his entry into the hospital or home for an operation, throughout his stay there to his departure, and emphasises the most important points for the nurse to attend to during each of the stages.

ANTISEPTICS AND ASEPTICS.

The author states that “in order that the nurse may have a full appreciation of her duties and responsibilities in modern surgery, it is necessary that she should clearly comprehend the meaning of the word ‘sepsis’ and of its antitheses ‘antiseptics,’ and ‘asepsis.’ Without this knowledge she will not understand the why and wherefore of her actions. She will confuse asepsis with cleanliness; she will never grasp the principle and acquire the habit which must become a second nature to her if she is to make herself a really efficient surgical nurse.”

In regard to the preparation of a patient for operation, the author considers it a very important matter which in an operation of magnitude may last several days. He by no means advocates undue delay, and considers that the sooner it is done the better, consistently with the precautions necessary to ensure safety. But such precautions in his opinion involve a systematic observation of the patient.

He then goes very fully into the details of the observations. In regard to the actual preparation of the skin the author employs the iodine method, which is fully described. The effectiveness of the alcoholic solution of iodine is generally regarded as being due to its hardening effect on the tissues, combined with its great penetrative power.

The author lays great stress on the toilet of the mouth, and is of opinion that many of the cases of so-called anæsthetic pneumonia and parotitis following operation, are due to septic matter being inhaled into the lungs, or passing up the parotid duct from the mouth.

Lieut.-Colonel Childe considers the costume worn at operations of the first importance, and this is described in detail. We are able by the courtesy of the publishers to reproduce the frontispiece of the book, a Theatre Sister prepared for operation. She does not, however, show her goloshes.

“NURSING PROBLEMS AND OBLIGATIONS.”*

(Continued from page 72.)

Miss Parsons, in her valuable advice to nurses, deals categorically—from the ethical and professional standpoint—with the needs of (1) the probationary Nurse, (2) the student Nurse, and (3) the graduate Nurse, and their correlation with other workers. One of the essential aims of the book is obviously to create and stimulate a high sense of corporate responsibility among Nurses. She sets the honour of their training school before them, and then goes on to show that the dignity and honour of the *whole* Profession is theirs to uphold or debase. We are glad that she deals in detail with “Courtesy and Kindness,” commencing with this gospel of truth: “Granting that we have religious feeling, how may we best show it? Good manners, which means regard for others, and kindness, which also means unselfish service, will characterise our conduct.” The writer, who is essentially an educationist, in her talks to senior Nurses in particular, again urges upon them the necessity of keeping abreast with higher nursing education, and recommends them to join the National League of Nursing Education (of which she is President). In speaking of well-trained, experienced nurses, no longer in active practice, she says: “If nurses keep in touch with their schools and with the progress of nursing activities, they can be most valuable on hospital boards, on training school committees, and in district nursing associations. Having had inside knowledge of hospitals, they can interpret the hospital to the community, and as private citizens they are in the way of intelligently interpreting the needs of the community to the hospital. . . . One who has retired to private life can also hold official positions, act on committees and do much to promote the social side of their organisations.” There are certain persons in this country who would do well to take this wise judgment to heart. Miss Parsons takes for granted that all aspiring nurses will wish to join self-governing nursing associations; she says in speaking of the State Association: “This is the medium through which the graduates from different schools become acquainted, and in various States they have procured registration laws which are stimulating our nursing schools to higher educational standards. These legislative activities have considerably enlarged our horizon. . . . In the work of the State and National Associations, the nurse learns that no school can afford to stand alone on its pedestal of excellence. . . . In order to give the experience needed by a well-trained general nurse, the large, the small, the general, and the special, hospitals have had to open their wards to affiliations with each other. . . .”

* By Sara E. Parsons, R.N. Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

"The American Journal of Nursing. Since October, 1900, the nurses have published their own Journal. It was established, financed, and edited by nurses. At first the private property of a few who were willing to assume a financial risk for the sake of their professional interests, it is now the property of the American Nurses' Association. In it may be found the important facts of nursing history; and every graduate nurse should consider the Journal one of the professional publications that she must have, and that her duty is not done unless she tries to contribute something to make it interesting. . . . There are commercial publications that are attractively presented which appeal to the nurse who has not yet learned to discriminate between true and false teaching. The publications and associations that seek to control nursing affairs for commercial purposes only, are not merely to be avoided, but are to be exposed."

Miss Parsons is imbued with the spirit of progress, a spirit probably strengthened during her post-graduate studentship at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. Many aspiring Superintendents have gone through a course at that great educational centre. In the last chapter entitled "Looking Ahead" she suggests reforms for the future. "The next great development will probably be the endowment of nursing schools," she says; "With a generous endowment for the training-school, so that the economic necessities of the hospital need not conflict with the educational needs of the school, we may hope to develop an ideal system of theory and practice."

"Since the establishment of the first school for trained nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, we have advanced a little way towards better nursing conditions. We have registries and Clubhouses; we have compiled text-books; we have edited Journals; we have procured examination and registration in many States, and in some States the law is compulsory. But we have only begun our work. The first nurse in America to receive a diploma is still living, as are several of our pioneers. They have put their training to the test; they know approximately what the newer generation requires in order to do better work. They have worked for our advantage, and it is our privilege to set the standard higher for the benefit of those who will follow us. From a limited field of opportunity, comprising institution work and private duty, we have seen the nurse called into at least twenty distinctly different lines of work, all of them important and interesting. Schools and Colleges, as well as nursing schools, are seeking properly qualified nurse-instructors for both practical nursing and theory. The instructors may be residents or non-residents. The call for nurses to take up office work as dental hygienists and as X-ray technicians, at salaries ranging from 600-1,200 dollars (in English money, £120-£240) with maintenance, are among the latest opportunities."

"Those who are educating the nurse of the

future must realise that in every sense of the word the best equipped women are needed, and that they must be actuated by the professional motive which is defined thus by Florence Nightingale: 'The professional motive is the desire and perpetual effort to do the thing as well as it can be done, which exists just as much in the nurse as in the astronomer in search of a new star, or in the artist completing a picture.'"

We are grateful to Miss Parsons for having given to the nursing world a book so interesting and so inspiring. Every nurse on the other side of the Atlantic who reads it, is fortunate; and we feel sure that those who read the excerpts which we produce in this Journal, will experience a very pleasant stirring of their professional enthusiasm!

B. K.

QUACK DOCTORS AND SECRET REMEDIES.

Lord Rhondda received, on January 24th, a deputation from the Municipal Corporations Association and the County Councils Association on the question of venereal disease. The deputation urged the suppression of quack doctors and the prohibition of advertisements of secret remedies. There is a widespread feeling that, unless such steps are taken, the success of the new scheme of treatment throughout the country will be seriously jeopardized.

LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

A course of lectures (including demonstrations and inspections) has been organized by the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., for Women Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Visitors, School Nurses and School Teachers beginning on Monday, February 12th, at 6 p.m., a fee of £1 11s. 6d. being charged for the course. Candidates who desire to enter for the Health Visitors' Examination must produce evidence of Nursing Training. The course consists of twenty-one lectures. Special arrangements will be made for each student to attend a course of six Infant Consultations, under the direction of Dr. G. Eric C. Pritchard, and students will also have the privilege of attending an inspection and demonstration at the L.C.C. Municipal Lodging House, Kemble Street, Drury Lane, W.C.

A Supplementary Course of Lectures is given for Child Welfare Workers, for which the fee is as above, or, if the two are taken together, £2 12s. 6d. for the two.

COMING EVENTS.

February 3rd.—National Union of Trained Nurses: Annual Meeting of London Branch, 46, Marsham Street, Westminster, 2.45; Address on Nurses' Registration Bills, 3.30 p.m.

February 3rd.—Irish Nurses' Association. Meeting Executive Committee, 34, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. 8 p.m.]

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

M.A.B. AND UNIFORM.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—During the last few weeks, various letters have appeared in your paper, protesting against the action of the members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in introducing at their various hospitals one material for uniform, e.g., "Oxford shirting," to be worn by all members of the Nursing staff.

As one of the staff of an M.A.B. hospital, I would like to point out:—

(1) That the writers of those protesting letters had apparently not made themselves acquainted with the exact wording of the notice printed in a previous number of the B.J.N., which distinctly stated: "Oxford Shirting" for all Nursing Staff with Badges representing the Arms of the Board for the Sisters, and with "chevrons" for the different grades of Nurses.

(2) For "other staff" (principally heads and higher salaried staff in the Domestic Dept.) "plain Oxford shirting" to be worn. Kitchen, laundry and wardmaids were not mentioned.

I feel quite sure that the M.A.B. authorities do not, and never did, intend to give the same colour and pattern of Oxford shirting to the nursing and domestic staff.

Regarding the advisability of having "Sisters'" uniform dress material different to nurses', it may or may not be satisfactory, but it is worth trying, and surely no trained woman would ever object to be called "Nurse" by those who are not able to distinguish the different grades in a hospital.

After all, a "Sister" is a fully qualified nurse; a "staff nurse" is a qualifying nurse; a "Probationer" is an embryo nurse; so we are all nurses and all striving for the same thing, "to tend and help the sick"; it seems to me that protests over such a trivial thing as material or colour of uniform, point out that those who do feel it is of such vital importance, have lost the spirit of their profession. A Sister should not have to depend upon the colour of her dress to enable her to maintain her position in a hospital, that is a matter entirely dependent upon her capability and individuality. I understand that this change is due to the fact of there being great difficulty in obtaining dye—owing to the war, and as the uniform has been altered to meet this difficulty, it appears that there are some unpatriotic people in the M.A.B. service.

Yours,

E. N. N.

STATE REGISTRATION MONEY BOX.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I have just read Miss Beatrice Kent's letter and think her suggestion is splendid, that each member of the Society for State Regis-

tration of Nurses, which has done wonders in furthering this great cause, should keep a money box on her dressing-table and drop a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in it each Sunday morning as a donation to the Society, and I trust the 4,000 members will think as I do. I will not follow Miss Kent's example by sending the first year's money in advance, as I might forget to begin at all the second year. So the money box, labelled, containing the first $\frac{1}{2}$ d., begins to-day.

I enclose a cheque for 1 guinea as a small donation to the Society, and wish it were in my power to do far more, to show my gratitude to you and those who have so faithfully and unselfishly worked for a just cause.

Yours ever sincerely,

CHARLOTTE OKELL

(Late Matron the Hospital, Bridgwater).

Bath Street, Brighton.

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—The kind words of your article on the National Union of Trained Nurses, in this week's BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, are so true that I am now writing to ask you to insert this short letter.

The nurses must realise that the matter is now in their own hands. The Union is here, ready to do all that is possible for them, but they must come forward, join this self-governing body, and then let the Committee know of the many ways in which they consider that help is needed.

We know that in your valuable JOURNAL OF NURSING full publicity will be given to all schemes for the good of nurses.

Yours faithfully,

M. F. RIMMER,

Joint Hon. Sec.

[We regret that many letters have to be held over this week—ED.]

OUR PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

February 10th.—How would you prepare for giving a Hypodermic Injection? State what a hypodermic tray should contain.

February 17th.—Describe Bed-making, and how to lift and move patients.

February 24th.—Describe how to give a nasal douche, the articles used, and danger to avoid.

NOTICE.

The Secretary of the Trained Women Nurses' Friendly Society, 431, Oxford Street, London, W., will be obliged if members will acquaint themselves with the present rates of postage, as many cards arrive under-stamped, causing great trouble, and the recovery of the excess postage paid from the delinquent, as it is not fair that one insured member should have to pay for another.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Do not omit to buy, as far as possible, everything you need from "Our Advertisers." Their financial support helps us; we must help them, and they are all first-class firms.

The Midwife.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

We welcome the announcement that Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, has decided to introduce legislation to give further powers to local authorities to provide for maternity and infant welfare work. The attention now being given to ante-natal care, in conjunction with the above work, affords hope of a healthier and stronger race in the future than in the past, when a young mother, ignorant of the first principles of mothercraft, although keenly desirous to do her best for her infant, has too often gained her experience at the cost of the health and even the life of her first-born.

The form that this legislation will take is not yet made public, but it is reasonable to suppose that it will follow somewhat along the lines recommended in the Interim Report of the Department Committee on Food Prices, issued in September last.

That Committee recommended "that in the present emergency all local authorities should be urged to start a sufficient number of maternity centres, baby clinics, and child nurseries, and should be empowered to provide a certain supply of milk to children under the age of five and dinners to expectant and nursing mothers; that doctors in charge of maternity centres, crèches, baby clinics, or nursery schools should be authorized to order milk and dinners for expectant or nursing mothers, for babies that cannot be nursed by the mother, and for children under the age of five; and that the cost of milk as well as that of dinners to expectant and nursing mothers, if incurred at such institutions on the certificate of duly-qualified medical men, should be allowed as part of the expenses towards which special grants are made by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education."

ALLENBURYS' FOODS.

The decision on a reliable substitute for an infant's natural food when its mother is unable to nurse it, is one of the most momentous that can be made in regard to its future, for the baby's good or ill-health in future life, and even life itself depends upon that decision. It is most important, therefore, to obtain a substitute from a firm of high standing, whose products are absolutely reliable, and Allenburys' Foods, supplied by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 37, Lombard Street, London, fulfil both of these qualifications. Their Foods are supplied in three grades—milk food—No. 1, from birth to three months; milk food No. 2, from three to six months; and malted food No. 3, from six months upwards. "The Allenburys'" Malted Rusks may be used with advantage at the end of ten months in dieting an infant.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Speaking at the National Economy Exhibition at Dulwich, Dr. R. Murray Leslie urged that the Local Government Board should spend not £40,000, as at present, but ten times that amount if necessary for the establishment and upkeep of infant welfare centres and crèches, and advocated the placing of women on all municipal health committees, so as to deal practically with the great question of infant and child welfare.

CARE OF BLIND BABIES.

The Council of the National Institute of the Blind has for some time past been considering how the blind baby can best be dealt with, and at a Conference, to be held at the Armitage Hall, 224, Great Portland Street, on Monday, February 5th, in connection with "Baby Day," Miss Walker Finlay will discuss what it is possible to do for blind children under school age. There could scarcely be a more important subject.

THE BLIND CHILD.

Her baby brother laughed last night,
The blind child asked her mother why;
It was the light that caught his eye.
Would she might laugh to see that light!

The presence of a stiffened corse
Is sad enough; but, to my mind,
The presence of a child that's blind,
In a green garden, is far worse.

She felt my cloth—for worldly place;
She felt my face—if I was good;
My face lost more than half its blood,
For fear her hand would wrongly trace.

We're in the garden, where are bees
And flowers and birds and butterflies;
One greedy fledgling runs and cries
For all the food his parent sees!

I see them all; flowers of all kind,
The sheep and cattle on the leas;
The houses up the hills, the trees—
But I am dumb, for she is blind.

From Collected Poems by William H. Davies.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Louisa Alice White, Matron of the Christian Mission Maternity Home, Whipps Cross, certified midwife, was indicted, at the Central Criminal Court, for manslaughter of an infant, by alleged criminal neglect. Also for neglecting five other children. She was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Every Field Ambulance and Base Hospital should be equipped with a good supply of

HORLICK'S RATION OF MALTED MILK TABLETS

A round airtight tin weighing 7 ozs. and containing 80 highly compressed tablets. From 10 to 20 tablets dissolved in the mouth as required supply the nourishment given by an ordinary meal, and they quickly restore energy and vitality. The contents of one tin are sufficient to maintain strength and vigour for 24 hours without any other food. The tablets also relieve thirst.

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We will send one of these tins post free and complimentary to any member of the Medical or Nursing professions serving with any of the Expeditionary Forces.

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Gentlemen,

I desire to add my testimony to the virtues of Virol. After I had been feeding my twin babies for several months the quantity of milk became insufficient to satisfy them, and I began to feel quite ill, and was much afraid I would have to wean them. I was most anxious not to do this as so many babies were dying of diarrhoea. I decided to try taking Virol. It was not long before I noticed a great improvement in my health, the flow of milk was markedly increased, and I was able to continue to entirely breast feed my babies until they were nine months old. They are lovely children, and I can never speak too highly of the benefit I derived from taking Virol.

Yours gratefully,

MARY WATSON.

"In all the cases in which I tried it, the women not only expressed themselves as much stronger, but looked much better and gained in weight at the rate of about four to five pounds a week."—DR. FELDMAN, *Lecturer in Midwifery and Hygiene for the London County Council.*

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